

Key Information	
<b>Forces</b>	Forces will change the motion of the object, they will either make it start to move, speed it up, slow it down, or even make it stop
<b>Friction</b>	Different surfaces create different amounts of friction. The amount of friction created by an object moving over a surface depends on the roughness of the surface and the object, and the force between them.
<b>Magnetic materials</b>	Most common magnetic materials are iron, nickel, cobalt and their various alloys.
<b>Bar Magnets</b>	Generally the weakest magnets as their poles have the smallest area. - Used for refrigerator magnets and compasses.
<b>Horseshoe Magnets</b>	Bar magnets bent into a U shape. - Pointing the poles in the same direction, and reducing the space between the poles, creates a stronger magnetic field. - Used in construction and engineering to pick up and move large pieces of heavy metal.
<b>Poles</b>	North and south poles can be found at different ends of a magnet

Key Diagrams

Like poles repel.  
Opposite poles attract.

A magnetic field is invisible. You can see the magnetic field here though. This is what happens when iron filings are placed on top of a piece of paper with a magnet underneath.

The needle in a compass is a magnet. A compass always points north-south on Earth.

Magnetic ✓	Non-magnetic ✗
These objects contain iron, nickel or cobalt. Not all metals are magnetic.	These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt.

Different surfaces create different amounts of friction. The amount of friction created by an object moving over a surface depends on the roughness of the surface and the object, and the force between them.

The driving force pushes the bicycle, making it move.

Friction pushes on the bicycle, slowing it down.

Vocabulary	
<b>Force</b>	A push or pull on an object which can cause it to move, change speed, direction or shape.
<b>Magnet</b>	A magnet is an object that is made of materials that create a magnetic field. Magnets have at least one north pole and one south pole.
<b>Magnetic field</b>	The area around a magnet where there is magnetic force, which will pull magnetic objects towards the magnet
<b>Attract</b>	To pull towards. Opposite of repel.
<b>Repel</b>	To push away. Opposite of attract.
<b>Friction</b>	The force of motion when one object rubs against another. Friction causes objects to slow down.
<b>Material</b>	What an object is made from.
<b>Surface</b>	The top layer of something.

